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Portugal... 200 Esc. ... 1000 Francs ... 10 Bds.
Spain... 100 Ptas. ... 1000 Francs ... 10 Bds.
Sweden... 100 Kr. ... 1000 Francs ... 10 Bds.
Switzerland... 100 Fr. ... 1000 Francs ... 10 Bds.
United Kingdom... 100 P. ... 1000 Francs ... 10 Bds.
United States... 100 \$... 1000 Francs ... 10 Bds.

LATE NEWS

Banking Chief In Cairo Resigns

CAIRO (Reuters) — Ali Mahammad Nigm, governor of Egypt's Central Bank, resigned Monday, the day after President Hosni Mubarak appointed a new prime minister.

No reasons were given for Mr. Nigm's resignation. A statement by Mr. Mubarak's office said Muhammad Saladin Hammad, finance minister in the cabinet that resigned Sunday, had been appointed to replace Mr. Nigm. On Sunday, Ahmed Sedki was named to replace Ali Lutfi as prime minister.

INSIDE TODAY

GENERAL NEWS

- Increased support for protectionism was forecast by James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary. Page 6.
- Mexico tried to reassure the United States concerning Soviet overtures. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- BankAmerica in Europe said it would sell up to \$3 billion in assets and get out of retail banking in Europe. Page 11.
- West German unions agreed to buy back the housing program they sold last month. Page 11.

Aquino Gets Pledge for Aid, Apology on War From Japan

TOKYO — President Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines received a pledge Monday of more Japanese aid and an apology from Emperor Hirohito, an unusually forceful apology over World War II.

Hirohito told Mrs. Aquino at a meeting at the Imperial Palace that he "wished Japan to make up for the pain that they caused us" during the war, according to the president's spokesman, Ramon Benigno.

The Philippines, seized by Japan in 1942, suffered enormous losses in lives and property during the war.

Mrs. Aquino started a three-day visit to Japan despite recurring rumors in Manila that elements of the military loyal to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile would attempt a coup during her absence.

She received a message in Tokyo from her husband, President Ferdinand Marcos, assuring her that the situation at home was "stable and secure," Mr. Benigno said.



Corason C. Aquino and Emperor Hirohito as she began her visit to Tokyo on Monday.

Aquino Gets Pledge for Aid, Apology on War From Japan

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

Mr. Enrile met with top military officials in Manila and said the country's situation hours after Mrs. Aquino left was stable although "seriously tense," United Press International reported from Manila.

Mr. Enrile said he discussed the security situation in detail with General Ramos and the major service chiefs and urged Filipinos to "remain calm."

"It is our collective assessment that the situation throughout the country is stable and secure," he said. "However, we agreed to maintain a high level of vigilance and alertness to forestall any efforts by the enemies of the state to take advantage of the seemingly tense situation in the land."

The Japanese public knows Mrs. Aquino well through television and newspaper coverage of the "people's power" revolution in February that drove President Ferdinand Marcos into exile in Honolulu.

"I have no doubt that your visit here will be a great success, because you are more popular in Japan than myself," Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told her jokingly during a meeting, Mr. Benigno said.

Her presence is being billed as a "goodwill visit." But hanging over it is the practical issue of Japanese aid, investment and trade, which are seen as crucial to pulling the Philippines out of a recession inherited from Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Nakasone pledged that aid would increase. He repeated earlier government promises that Japan would make a special \$250-million loan for a coal-fired power plant and would consider raising regular development loans above the present year's \$310 million. He promised Japan would provide agricultural commodity loans and pursue increasing grants and training.

The Philippines is also eager to secure more Japanese private investment and to increase trade. Japan is its second largest trading partner after the United States.

During the president's visit to the Imperial Palace, "the emperor kept apologizing for what the Japanese did during the war," Mr. Benigno said.

EC Imposes Sanctions on Syria

Limited Plan Includes Ban On Arms Sales

By Youssuf Azmech

LONDON — The European Community agreed Monday on limited sanctions against Syria, including an arms embargo, for its alleged role in the attempted bombing of an Israeli airliner in April.

The package was accepted by all 12 EC foreign ministers, but Greece refused to sign a community statement.

The statement said it was not ready to say that Syria was responsible for the London bombing attempt. British officials said that the measures also included a ban on high-level visits to and from Syria, curbs on Syrian diplomatic activity and tighter surveillance of Syrian Arab Airlines at European airports.

European Community diplomats said that though Greece had softened its position and reversed its earlier anti-sanctions stand, it refused to sign the statement because it disagreed with its strong language.

What actual impact the sanctions would have was not immediately clear. Britain has already broken off diplomatic relations with Syria and France has suspended arms shipments. Whether any high-level diplomatic exchanges would be dropped because of Monday's decision could not be immediately determined.

Nevertheless, the package was seen as underlining EC backing for Britain in its dispute with Syria over alleged Syrian Jordanian in the case of Near Haddad, a Jordanian convicted in London of trying to place a bomb aboard an El Al passenger jet.

British officials said that the question of whether EC nations would follow Britain's lead and withdraw ambassadors from Damascus did not arise Monday.

Before the EC decision was announced, Damascus Radio said that Syria would not accept what it called blackmail. The commentary said that Syria wanted "good relations with all states of the world."

France backed the anti-Syrian measures despite a remark attributed to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac who said that he had been told by West German leaders that Israel had plotted to bring Syria in to the EC.

Jean-Bernard Raimond, the French foreign minister, said Monday that the EC decision was "a clear message to Syria" and implied the Syrian government in the attempted bombing. He said:



HOSTAGE'S HOME COMING — David P. Jacobsen, who was released Nov. 2 after 17 months of captivity in Lebanon, embraces his father, Jacob, 92, in Santa Ana, California.

Release of French Hostages Promised By Lebanese Shiites, but None Appear

By Diana Abdallah

BEIRUT — An underground Shiite Muslim group, in a statement delivered Monday, said it would free some of the French hostages held in Lebanon.

A Monday night deadline for the release passed, however, with no indication that any of the captives had been released.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization, in a handwritten statement delivered to news agencies in Beirut, called on a Syrian representative, the French ambassador and a Lebanese Red Cross delegate to go to a hotel in West Beirut "to take delivery of some French hostages."

The group, which is believed to be holding three French captives, said it would free some of the hostages at 7:30 P.M. It did not say how many. No captives appeared at the hotel by the time specified.

ON PAGE 2

■ The Washington Times printed the text of its interview with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

■ A group of Shiites with top aides on policy toward Syria.

have been kidnapped by militant groups in Lebanon.

The statement was delivered about four hours before European Community foreign ministers met and agreed to impose sanctions on Syria for its alleged role in an attempt to place a bomb aboard an El Al jetliner at Heathrow Airport in London in April.

A goodwill gesture, "the Shiite group's statement said, "and through constant French contacts with President Hafez al-Assad and the efforts we and other faithful parties have exerted, we declare we will free some of the French in the next 48 hours." Mr. Assad is the Syrian leader.

The group has said it holds Aurel Cornea, 54, and Jean-Louis Norde, 34. Both are broadcast news members for the Antenne-2 network who were seized March 8.

See HOSTAGE, Page 2

Many Get a Head Start in 1988 U.S. Race

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Welcome to the 1988 presidential campaign. Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York was in New Hampshire on Monday, announcing that he has received key endorsements there in his bid for the Republican presidential nomination.

The 1988 primary season begins in New Hampshire in 15 months, on a mid-February day. And it could end for all practical purposes, many strategists say, just a few weeks later, on March 8, 1988. That "super Tuesday," when 14 states have their primaries, is the day many candidates believe to be their deadline for winning — or losing — their parties' nominations.

Mr. Kemp's move, six days after the 1986 elections, is by no means the first in the battle to become President Ronald Reagan.

Representative Richard A. Gephardt, a Missouri Democrat, who wants to be his party's nominee, has already made a dozen visits to Iowa, the first state in which party caucuses begin choosing delegates to the national conventions. Mr. Gephardt is campaigning not just for national candidates but for state and county candidates as well. He hopes they will remember him.

Vice President George Bush's staff said he had worked for 308 Republican candidates, raised \$24 million for them, and contributed \$1.5 million from his political action committee.

Senator Gary Hart, the Colorado Democrat who is leading in the preference polls among Democrats

as aspirants, has joined in writing a book on improving the military, has given a series of foreign policy lectures, and has written a 122-page paper on foreign trade, all designed to demonstrate his grasp of issues. Mr. Hart is retiring from the Senate to pursue his presidential bid.

Senator J. Dan Rostenbaw, a Democrat of Delaware, has enlisted his friend Patrick B. Caddell, the poll-taker, David Donk, a political advertising specialist, and Thomas E. Donlon, who is head of Walter F. Mondale's successful primary campaign in Iowa.

Former Governor John J. Corbett of Delaware got a jump on everyone. He announced his Republican candidacy for president this fall while most politicians were worrying about what November would bring.

Because of changes in the system through which the United States nominates its major-party candidates for president, politicians and their supporters have little choice but to start now.

In one of those procedural changes that mean little to the public until long after they are made, but that are generally recognized as having been "front-loaded" more than ever before.

Under the current calendar, the Iowa caucuses will be held on Feb. 15, 1988, and the New Hampshire primary eight days later. All this could be changed by South Dakota's decision to hold a primary on Feb. 23, New Hampshire law insists that the state's caucuses be first and its law would automatically move its primary forward. Then comes "super Tuesday."

It is possible that by the morning of Feb. 23, 1988, Page 2

Candidates for '88

Whom do you want your party to nominate for President in 1988?

REPUBLICANS	
George Bush	34%
Bob Dole	14%
Howard Baker	9%
Jack Kemp	9%
Pat Robertson	6%
Paul LaRocca	2%
Pete du Pont	1%
Someone else	18%
No Answer	11%

DEMOCRATS	
Gary Hart	26%
Mario Cuomo	20%
Jesse Jackson	7%
Joseph Biden	2%
Bruce Babitt	1%
Richard Gephardt	1%
Sam Nunn	1%
Someone else	33%
No Answer	10%

The New York Times
George Bush and Gary Hart are the front-runners in the 1988 presidential race, according to The New York Times/CBS News Poll of 3,997 voters taken Election Day.

Soviet Offers Elaboration Of SDI Limits

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said Monday that the Soviet Union would permit the development of prototype American space weapons as part of a comprehensive arms-control treaty as long as the models were not tested in space.

Mr. Shevardnadze said at a crowded news conference that the Soviet Union's definition of laboratory research, the limits it has set for United States development of a space-based missile defense, was intended to cover the testing of the system's elements in space. The proposed defensive system is officially known as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The communists, Western diplomats said, seemed to leave the door open to an American research and development program for space weapons that would go beyond a formal definition of laboratory research and could include the testing of models in the Earth's upper atmosphere.

American scientists, including those involved in the development of space weapons, disagree whether such limits over 10 years would seriously hamper President Reagan's program to create an anti-ballistic missile shield in space.

The diplomats said Mr. Shevardnadze's remarks, Moscow's first public description of the actual testing limits, is in his mind, reflect positions it has presented in private to American officials.

They said the apparent Soviet flexibility was a positive sign that the Soviet Union was ready to negotiate with the United States on arms-control talks since the near completion of the demolition of the Soviet Union's last land missile.

The Iceland talks between President Bush and Mr. Shevardnadze in 1985, he became a plotter of the

Molotov, Stalin's Minister, Dies at 96

By Raymond H. Anderson

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Vasilyevich Molotov, Stalin's foreign minister and prime minister, has died at the age of 96, the official Soviet press agency, Tass, announced Monday.

It quoted an announcement from the Soviet government that said the death of Mr. Molotov, who participated in the 1917 Bolshevik revolution, came "after a long and grave illness" Saturday.

Mr. Molotov was a Bolshevik. Born on March 9, 1890, his real name was V.M. Stryabin. He adopted the revolutionary underground name Molotov, which is derived from molot, the Russian word for hammer, and continued to use it after the triumph of the revolution.

A schoolboy Marxist conspirator in 1905, he became a plotter of the



V.M. Molotov

Poland and Finland, later with Nazi Germany, Japan and their allies.

When the 1950s disorders broke out, Mr. Molotov was in school in Kazan, the Volga university city where Lenin had studied. He joined a Marxist study group and then, at the age of 16, the Bolshevik wing of the Russian Social Democratic Party — the wing headed by Lenin that was destined to become the ruling Communist Party.

On Sept. 17, 1919, it was Mr. Molotov who was entrusted by an unrepentant Stalin to go on the radio on June 22, 1941, to inform the nation that the Germans had invaded at dawn and that Soviet Russia was at war.

After the revolution in 1956 of the Polish border and was "liberating" the western Ukraine and western Byelorussia.

After the repudiation in 1956 of the rule by fear, suspicion and oppression, Mr. Molotov was soon

See MOLOTOV, Page 2

U.S. and Seoul: Changing Expectations

By Patrick L. Smith

International Herald Tribune

SEOUL — With its thousands of South Korea students began demonstrating at Konkuk University here two weeks ago, President Chun Doo Hwan was not only the only official whose office was located above the crowd and burned at the end of a pole.

It was that of James R. Lilley, a deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia and the Pacific who was recently named as Washington's new ambassador to Seoul. Mr. Lilley is scheduled to arrive in Seoul this weekend.

In part, the students at Konkuk were protesting Mr. Lilley's career with the Central Intelligence Agency, which spanned several decades and included a long tour as a CIA watcher in the 1960s and 1970s.

Although Mr. Lilley has retired from the agency, his connections with it have been widely noted in the Korea-language press and among intellectuals and political activists. But it is generally recognized that Washington's problems have gone beyond its new embassy's troubles. Outside of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and its supporters, few South Koreans believe U.S. policy is intended to do much more than maintain Mr. Chun in power and help create the conditions under which he can select his own successor.

Supported by some U.S. analysts and liberal members of Congress, local critics of U.S. policy say that Washington's strategic concerns in Northeast Asia have driven it into an unspoken alliance with Mr. Chun and away from the detached

approach it claims to take toward the nation's political evolution.

In the past few months, these critics charge, Washington has missed a key opportunity to articulate its unbalanced support for the development of a genuinely democratic system in South Korea.

"The Americans will accept any government as long as it can protect U.S. commercial and security interests," said Kim Jin Hyon, editorial director of Dong-A Ilbo, a leading national newspaper. "And they worry about the opposition's ability to do this."

To one degree or another, U.S. policy in South Korea has been under attack since Mr. Chun took office following a military coup six years ago. Washington has been widely criticized for what is viewed

as its tacit support for Mr. Chun in his rise to power.

Over the past year, however, the South Korean opposition has suffered a series of new disappointments. Chiefly because of its own changed expectations of the U.S. role in its struggle toward democracy.

Following the collapse in February of the regime of Ferdinand E. Marcos in the Philippines, many Koreans strongly applauded the support it quickly extended by Washington to Corason C. Aquino, who was swept into the presidency by a popular revolt against Mr. Marcos.

Disillusioned leaders such as Kim Dae Jung encouraged Koreans to believe that President Ronald Reagan would similarly back a "people's power" revolution.

See KOREA, Page 2

If the Jail Is Full, an Apology May Do

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service

NEWPORT, Oregon — Roger Smith, a man with an impulsive streak, thought the people at the Jump-Off Joe condominium construction site had cheated him out of \$4,300. To do them, he stole some of their equipment and sold it.

He was not terribly surprised when he was arrested, charged with the theft and with missing a court appearance, and was told to expect a prison term. He had been in prison before. To do them, he stole some of their equipment and sold it.

As the result of an unusual experiment in sentencing, however, the demolition worker's luck suddenly changed. To Mr. Smith's astonishment and delight, the prosecutor was willing to let him go.

All he had to do was put an advertisement in the paper, with his picture, telling everyone he was sorry.

In an age of crowded prisons and overworked police departments,

fishers and in other communities, judges, prosecutors and citizens are testing out an experiment with the power of public humiliation for reasons that go far beyond crowded jails. Similar experiments have begun in Santa Cruz, California; San Jose, California; and Midwest City, Oklahoma.

It is an old idea, dating from the days of scarlet letters and public stocks, but its time may have come again.

Judges are putting special bumper stickers on the automobiles of drunk drivers. Citizens are demanding detailed newspaper coverage of even the smallest crime. And in Newport, Mr. Smith and several others have each agreed to buy an eight-page ad for

See SORRY, Page 2

In Nicaragua Town, U.S. Control Is Nasty Memory

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

OCOTAL, Nicaragua — José Ignacio Ponce, a 75-year-old man who has lived in this town in northern Nicaragua since 1954, said that the town was controlled by occupying U.S. marines, and he does not want to see a repetition of what they witnessed here again.

"People in Ocotal developed a real hatred for the Yankees during the occupation, and we still don't much care for them," said Mr. Ponce, who is 75 years old. He pointed to street corners where he said he had watched marines fight nationalist guerrillas loyal to the rebel chief, Anastasio Somoza Debayle, a century ago.

Like Mr. Ponce, other residents of Ocotal, a provincial capital with about 25,000 inhabitants, fear they may be about to see a repetition of what they witnessed as youngsters.

The border with Honduras is 15 miles (25 kilometers) away, and thousands of U.S. marines, mostly known as "coyotes," are believed to be encamped at Ocotal. The U.S. Congress has agreed to send the rebels \$100 million in aid, military activity in this area is almost certain to intensify.

Diplomats familiar with rebel strategy have said they believe the country may attempt to seize Ocotal or another town in this area in a bid to hold territory inside Nicaragua. The first time this happened, local residents are aware of the danger, but there is no indication



José Ignacio Ponce

Like Mr. Ponce, other older residents of Ocotal fear they may be about to see a repetition of what they witnessed as youngsters.



that people are leaving town out of fear. The mortar and artillery fire that often echoes through the surrounding hills has become part of life.

"If you don't hear it for a while, you begin to wonder if something is wrong," said a customer at El Socorro general store.

The building where the marines maintained their headquarters now houses the local government. In the past that place it is a broken and dirty war-torn town.

This project is a symbol of cooperation and an expression of the cordial relations between the Republic of Nicaragua and the United States of America.

It was in 1954 when a detachment of U.S. marines arrived to take control of Ocotal.

The marines had been invited to Nicaragua by one faction in a civil war and had managed to pacify every important guerrilla leader except Somoza. He raised a peasant army, set up a base in the mountains to the east and vowed to continue fighting until American troops were withdrawn from his country.

On July 16, 1977, Somoza made good his promise, sending more than 200 men to storm Ocotal. It was the opening battle in what was to be Somoza's seven-year war against the marines and their Nicaraguan allies.

Mr. Ponce's memory of what happened that day generally coincides with accounts by historians. He said that although most of the rebels carried no firearms, they did have about six machine guns, and rapidly captured the town. They encircled the garrison, which was defended by a small number of marines and a larger contingent from the Nicaraguan constabulary.

Then Captain Hatfield called in air support, and a Marine patrol plane appeared overhead and began strafing the rebels. Soon afterward, five De Havilland bombers based at Managua arrived and began aerial bombardment, sending the guerrillas back to the hills in dismay.

That day, according to Nicaraguan historians, Ocotal gained the unenviable distinction of being the first city in the Western Hemisphere to be attacked from the air.

Somoza's war ended with his assassination in 1984, but he was not forgotten. In the early 1980s, when a new generation of revolutionaries began their fight against what they said was continuing U.S. domination of Nicaragua, they named their movement the Sandinista National Liberation Front in his honor.

The Sandinista front came to power after a revolution in 1979. It was the opening battle in what was to be Somoza's seven-year war against the marines and their Nicaraguan allies.

Mr. Ponce, who is a mariner at the local Roman Catholic church, said he had no use for today's Sandinistas.

"You have to wait in line to get a little piece of meat," he said.

"What kind of government is that?" Somoza always said to treat the capitalists with respect so they would be able to pay taxes, but these kids running the country today don't understand that."

U.S. Bishops to Discuss Crackdown by Vatican

By Marjorie Hyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Roman Catholic bishops of the United States began one of the most crucial meetings in their history on Monday and are expected to condemn the Vatican's efforts to enforce orthodox views on American Catholics.

The issue will come before the National Conference of Catholic Bishops on Tuesday in a closed session to examine the case of Archbishop Raymond G. Hunthausen of Seattle, who has been stripped of authority in five pastoral areas by the Vatican.

Archbishop Hunthausen, accused of failing to enforce strict doctrinal traditions, was ordered to hand over to an auxiliary his responsibilities in such areas as education of priests, liturgy, ministry to homosexuals, relations with health care institutions and education of priests.

The Hunthausen affair has emerged as the most inflammatory of moves by Pope John Paul II to enforce traditional Catholic views of morality on American Catholics.

The issue overshadows other issues at the meeting this week, such as the bishops' final approval of a pastoral letter on economic justice, election of officers and rule changes on liturgical matters.

Given the bishops' loyalty to the pontiff and the special relationship the bishops have with one another, the Hunthausen case is expected to be particularly sensitive and troublesome.

Although most of the more than 300 American prelates have kept silent on the situation, those who have spoken out reflect what appears to be a polarization between conservatives and progressives.

A widely publicized column written by Archbishop Rembert Weakland of Milwaukee, calling on the church to avoid "fanaticism and small-mindedness," was attacked by Archbishop Philip M. Hannan of New Orleans. He accused Archbishop Weakland of "wildly exaggerating."

Archbishop John R. Roach of St. Paul, former president of the bishops' conference, wrote in his diocesan paper last week that the bishops should tell the pope that the Hunthausen controversy "has caused great pain, and that our people are hurting."

Cardinal Joseph L. Bernardini of

Chicago wrote that the disciplining of Archbishop Hunthausen, the theologian Charles E. Curran and other American clergy has "had severely affected morale" of American Catholics.

However, Cardinal Bernard Law of Boston said that the extent of "excessive pastoral practices" in Seattle had warranted the move and that for the Vatican "not to have acted would have been irresponsible."

The national decision of part of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops this week will provide a barometer of the impact on the American hierarchy of the Vatican's crackdown. Traditionally, the group's vice president, currently Archbishop John I. May of St. Louis, is chosen as president.

But the pool of 10 nominees, produced by a mail ballot in the late summer, also includes conservatives such as Cardinal Law, Cardinal John J. O'Connor of New York and Archbishop James A. Hickey of Washington.

The bishops also will debate a pastoral letter on economic justice, which calls for greater efforts to wipe out poverty. Drafts of the letter have been sharply criticized by the U.S. economic system for its inability to deal effectively with poverty.

At a 27-member official group of conservative lay Catholics, headed by former Treasury secretary, William E. Simon, called the alternative paper challenging key ideas in the bishops' pastoral.

The statement of the lay commission charges that the bishops' "mistake past teaching on economic rights," put too much trust in the potential of a welfare state in eliminating poverty and have "clouded the issues of spending on weapons and defense spending."

Practices Called Common
Many practices for which Archbishop Hunthausen was reprimanded by the Vatican are common across the United States, Roman Catholic officials told The New York Times.

Archbishop Hunthausen was charged for, among other "affiliations" with homosexual groups that oppose the church's ban on homosexual activity. The affiliation widely believed to be at issue was the archbishop's opening of his cathedral for a Mass for the nationwide homosexual



Archbishop Hunthausen

group dignity at his 1983 convention in Seattle.

Yet that 5,000-member organization has for many years been holding regular meetings where Mass is offered at churches in New York, Chicago, Baltimore and elsewhere.

These churches are in dioceses led by some of the church's foremost O'Connor, regarded as a leading exponent of greater church orthodoxy, and Cardinal Bernardini, one of the country's most respected prelates.

Many of the other practices of Archbishop Hunthausen that were criticized by the Vatican are also prevalent in dioceses around the United States.

Many priests allowed divorced and remarried Catholics to receive communion, recognizing their earlier marriages as invalid even though no annulment was received from a church tribunal.

The Reverend Joseph O'Hare, president of Fordham University, said: "I don't know why Archbishop Hunthausen was singled out."

Mexico Tries to Appease U.S. on Soviet Overtures

By William Stockton
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexico and the Soviet Union are in the process of establishing closer relations and the Mexican government, concerned that the new diplomatic initiative is being misunderstood in Washington, is seeking to reassure the United States.

Mexican officials are particularly concerned about persistent reports circulating in Washington and Mexico City that the Russians want to open consulates in Tijuana and Ciudad Juárez, on the border with the United States.

U.S. officials say they believe such consulates could be bases for increased Soviet espionage efforts in California and southern New Mexico, where some of the research connected with the Strategic Defense Initiative is conducted.

U.S. officials have long contended that the Soviet Embassy here is the base for substantial espionage efforts directed north of the border. There have been reports that the consulates were discussed during the visit to Mexico City last month of the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze. His visit, the first by a Soviet foreign minister to Latin America, laid the groundwork for a visit to Mexico and other Latin American countries next year by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

This visit, too, would be a first. Diplomats here see it as signaling a new diplomatic front by the Russians in Latin America.

"In no circumstances did the Soviet chancellery bring this matter up," a Mexican government official

said about the border consulates. "In no circumstances have Soviet authorities asked Mexican government to open consulates on the United States border or in any other place."

In my judgment, there is no reason at all for any worrying of any type to arise," the official said.

Over the years, Mexico's stance toward Communist governments has worried the United States. It supported Fidel Castro's government in Cuba in the face of strong U.S. opposition, in friendly with the Sandinista government in Nicaragua and has often been a haven for leftist political exiles.

U.S. concerns, however, go beyond consulates on the border and friendship with the Sandinistas. They include fears that advanced technology will be transferred to the Soviet Union, with Mexico being used as a conduit.

Soon after Mr. Shevardnadze's visit here, Mexico's minister for commerce and industrial development, Héctor Hernández Cervantes, led a Mexican trade delegation to Moscow.

More in U.S. Go to College
WASHINGTON — A record 58 percent of the nation's 1985 high school graduates last went to college, according to a Labor Department report. During the 1970s, the proportion of high school graduates entering college ranged from 50 percent to 52 percent. It reached 55 percent in 1984.

Ruling Party Dominates Peru Vote, Including Apparent Victory in Lima

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

LIMA — The governing left-of-center party has scored a solid victory in municipal elections across Peru. The results were interpreted as a vote of confidence in President Alan García Pérez.

In the key race for the mayoralty of Lima, with almost 90 percent of the votes counted, the party's candidate, Jorge del Castillo, appeared Sunday to have narrowly defeated the incumbent, Alfonso Barrantes Lingán, an independent Marxist endorsed by the United Left coalition.

[Results calculated by Peruvian de Opinión Publica, a polling organization, said that with 100 percent of the 3.1 million Lima ballots counted, Mr. del Castillo had taken 34.8 percent of the vote to 32.1 percent for Mr. Barrantes. The Associated Press reported. Luis Bodega Reyes of the conservative Popular Christian Party had taken about 25 percent of the vote, and other ballots were annulled.]

[National Election Board authorities said official results for Lima would be available in about 10 days. They said it would take at least three weeks to tabulate the ballots cast in the provinces.]

The governing party, the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, was leading in most of the country's 1,833 municipalities, even taking some town halls from the United Left in the impoverished south, which has been convulsed in recent years by guerrilla activities.

The campaign was marred by political violence. A candidate for the municipal council of Huancayo, 130 miles (210 kilometers) east of Lima, was shot to death Sunday. Two politicians were killed last week in Cuzco, 350 miles southeast of the capital.

Although Mr. del Castillo's apparent victory in Lima was close, it was nonetheless seen as a reflection of the popularity of President García, who campaigned actively for his party's candidates and made the voting a referendum on his performance in 15 months in office.

Mr. del Castillo, an uncharismatic 36-year-old politician who has been prefect of Lima, an official appointed by the president, trailed badly in opinion polls until Mr. García became involved in the race. During the campaign, the president announced construction of a rapid transit system for the capital.

Sunday night Mr. Barrantes refused to concede defeat, asserting that the United Left's projections showed him slightly ahead and saying that the president's active participation in the campaign was a violation of electoral rules.

There were indications that if Mr. Barrantes was defeated, the United Left coalition might break up, adding a new element of instability to Peru's political situation. The United Left has the second-largest voting bloc in the Congress.

While many of the races were fought on local issues, the results appear to confirm the governing party's domination of Peruvian politics and, in particular, Mr. García's high personal standing.

Mr. García, 37, who defeated Mr. Barrantes last year in the presidential election, has concentrated on improving living standards by holding down prices and stimulating the economy, which is growing this year at an annual rate of 6.3 percent.

Commentators said a victory for the governing party would also strengthen the president's hand with the armed forces, which are resisting his efforts to reduce military spending.

To obtain the resources for economic expansion, Mr. García has limited payments on Peru's \$14-billion foreign debt to 10 percent of export earnings, angering the country's foreign creditors.

In August, the International Monetary Fund declared Peru ineligible for further credits because of its failure to cover outstanding debts to the fund.

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U.S. to Provide First Funding Of AIDS Education in Schools

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal health officials will award \$10 million this fiscal year to state education agencies to help them design and introduce comprehensive sex and drug education programs in the classroom to fight AIDS.

It will be the first government funding for schools to educate about acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

"Society cannot wait to begin to do this," said Dennis Tolan, an official with the Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control, which is sponsoring the program.

"Many health behaviors are adopted early in life," he said. "We have to deal with them when young people are still learning about themselves and making decisions."

Mr. Tolan said that the centers would be available to assist state education departments, working in conjunction with state health agencies and local school authorities, in drawing up programs for teaching youngsters about AIDS. While the centers intend to offer guidance, each school district must devise its own program, he said.

The Centers for Disease Control will acquire and review educational materials and provide funds to

teacher organizations, local school boards and parent-teacher groups to get them involved in promoting quality AIDS education in the schools," Mr. Tolan said.

He said he expected little resistance to the introduction of AIDS education in the schools.

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OPINION

For Ike's Man, Death Lets Light Fall on Dark Deeds

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Sherman Adams died recently at 87, and I am at last ready to write about the Great Three-President Coverup.

"Flim" and "Mutt" were the adjectives most commonly applied to President Eisenhower's chief of staff and "Abominable No-Man."

But to those of us who rode in his motorcade at high speed along the icy roads of New Hampshire in early 1952, Adams was a different man. He was a charming, affable politician, willing to grab a wheel or type a schedule to win the primary for the absent Ike.

Accordingly, six years later, when sensation-seeking columnist and con-

stant Mr. O'Donnell to see Mr. Eisenhower in Georgetown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Eisenhower thought that his former aide had suffered enough. Both John and Robert Kennedy saw a good way to get the former president and the minority leader indebted to them, and (as Kenny O'Donnell later confirmed to me) the Justice Department informed IRS that the case was too weak to proceed with a prosecution.

According to a 1973 Jack Anderson column, Mr. Adams wrote a kind of confession of his cash collections for the Justice file; the columnist Joseph Alsop later added that President Kennedy had mentioned to him that the figure for the Adams take was around \$300,000.

Die-hard tax at the IRS, I'm told by one who remembers, sought to collect the unpaid taxes on that graft. After the assassination of John F. Kennedy, President Lyndon B. Johnson called his IRS chief to say that Mr. Eisenhower had complained about harassment of his former aide who included sleeping in a room on his tax return in New Hampshire.

Mr. Johnson, too, wanted Ike in his political debt, and hoped that the collection of the taxes due could be done properly but not aggressively. Prosecution, of course, was out.

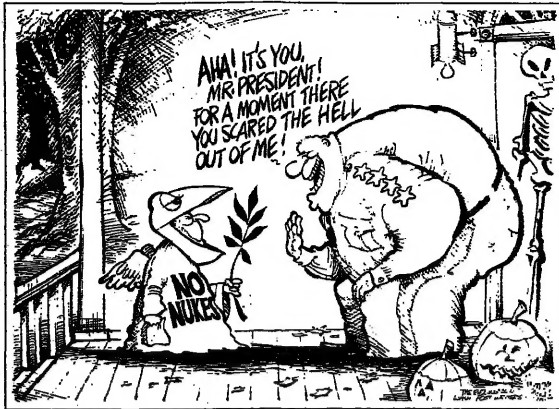
The IRS wanted the money in full, plus interest, but finally agreed to an installment plan. I'm told that Ike prevailed on the IRS to take money and Clay and Barry Leithold to collect a fund that legally paid off the taxes on the Adams graft.

Why dredge all this dirt up now? A dozen years ago, when everyone was shocked senseless by Senator Agnew's on-camera plea to taking money and later by Richard Nixon's obstruction of justice, I drafted a savage essay about the Adams president. It would have been the ultimate "everybody did it" column, involving a White House chief of staff on the take and three presidents in a coverup.

But I stuck the knife in a drawer. With self-righteousness in the saddle and hypocrisy riding high, everybody did it was going nowhere. Besides, maybe Sherman Adams had "suffered enough," as presidents kept saying; he still answered my calls with insight into New Hampshire primaries, and I remembered the glory days of writing around in his ear saying "Where O'Where are you?"

After leaving public life, the upright chief of staff operator did nothing to provide a news peg on which to bang this dark recollection. But the secret protection of Sherman Adams showed how far we have come in a generation from the ability of presidents to shield their men from the consequences of venality. And in the end, it was the IRS that put the matter up with President Kennedy, who

sent Mr. O'Donnell to see Mr. Eisenhower in Georgetown, Pennsylvania.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rewriting Angolan History

Fred Bridgman's analysis of Angola is a remarkable rewriting of history. (*The New York Times*, Oct. 30.)

From 1970 to 1974, Jonas Savimbi was indeed a figure of Angolan events, but — if the memories of former Portuguese Prime Minister Marcello Caetano, the letters of Mr. Savimbi and other evidence are to be believed — usually in a role of a co-conspirator of a powerful broad-based movement.

Similarly, it was not the MPLA that destroyed the quadripartite interim government arising from the Abilene agreement, and prevented elections. It was initially Holden Roberto's National Front for the Liberation of Angola that launched a war of attrition against the MPLA cadres, to which the MPLA finally responded. The FNLA and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola — months before independence — left the government and forged their alliances with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and South Africa. Only after independence, and the South African invasion, did Cuban troops arrive. This time sequence demolishes the case that it was the MPLA that prevented elections or started the war.

It is true that peace and stability in Angola require involving people of the central plateau and the south in the government, including people who have been UNITA members. UNITA was, but is almost certainly less so now, a

party with a genuine if limited regional base. That is not the same as involving Mr. Savimbi. Involving him would bring about the same order of peace and stability as would have been produced by a 1944 proposal that General de Gaulle name Pierre Leval prime minister, or that the king of Norway appoint Vidkun Quisling as co-former of a powerful broad-based government.

REGINALD HEROLD GREEN,
Institute of Development Studies,
University of Sussex,
Brighton, England.

Israel's Retaliation?

On Oct. 29, you reported that Austria recalled its ambassador in Israel for consultation. On Oct. 31, Kurt Waldheim's wartime role suddenly re-emerged in an article on your Insights page. The coincidence is striking. I wonder: Is this Israel's retaliation? If the United States, a self-proclaimed bastion of international ethics, finds it useful to plant stories about a head of state with which it is at odds, why not Israel?

R.O. MATTER,
London.

Enrile Changes His Tune

We Filipinos watched incredulously when Juan Ponce Enrile changed his tune in the February revolution. Now that the draft constitution spells out President Corason Aquino's term of six years and effectively ousting Mr. Enrile's chances of becoming president be-

fore he reaches 68, the defense minister has ended his misadventure. He has forsaken the government, which he refuses to leave, knowing that this would leave him out of a power base — the military. He has a disciple in Vice President Salvador Laurel, who has long wanted the presidency and who may be goading Mr. Enrile to step up his criticism.

While the problem looks tidily solved, the solution may not be too difficult. President Ronald Reagan or Secretary of State George Shultz should make absolutely clear America's unwavering support for the present government. The United States should also warn that any leadership succeeding Mrs. Aquino's — either by a coup or by destabilization — will result in a complete cut-off of aid and investment in the country by the United States and allies.

RODOLFO MACARAEG,
London.

The precarious situation in the Philippines calls for a concerted effort of the U.S. administration, the media and the scrupulously run armed forces of the chief of staff, General Fidel Ramos, if a return to normalcy is to be attained.

RAMON A. MAYUGA,
Essex, West Germany.

One 'Subversive' Journalist

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service's deportation of "subversive" Colombian author Patricia Larra is an impossible to understand in light of a recent announcement by Charles

In Tokyo, One Foreigner Struggles to Come Clean

By Charles D. Sherman

TOKYO — The feeling of being somehow unwashed came gradually. Looking back, the initial clue — then a matter of curiosity — was that within three blocks of my house in the suburbs of Tokyo, there are four coin laundries and seven dry cleaners.

The Japanese are reputed for their high standard of personal hygiene, I

odor, no perfume, no bad breath. Could that be said of New York or Paris?

A subway ride during Tokyo's rush hour offers the opportunity for near-microscopic examination of a fellow rider's teeth, hair and fingernails. With few exceptions, the Japanese please.

The big men and women of Tokyo must be the world's cleanest.

Dirty jobs exist in Japan. Hold a newspaper long enough and your fingers will bear ink smudges. My newsstand dealer wears white knit gloves. Taxi drivers and elevator operators wear gloves. An opposition party is named "Clean Government." The prime minister wears white gloves at political rallies.

I bathe once a day; indeed more if the temperature or the humidity make it necessary. My clothes receive careful attention. Still the feeling — distinct as garlic — overcame me that I might not be measuring up in Japan.

Enter the sento, the public bath. Where once they had hot tubs and showers, today most Tokyo homes have full baths. Still, when I visited the sento with my nine-year-old son, the neighborhood bath was overflowing with customers. The fee was 240 yen (\$1.60), paid to a myopic elderly lady perched on a desk that straddled the separate changing rooms for men and women.

Once undressed we entered through thick mist the bath proper.

On tiny wooden stools every four feet around the periphery of the room 30 men squatted before hot and cold faucets. Arrived before them were bars of soap, razors, shampoo, nail brushes and washcloths. Taking a seat, I could not make out the fellow beside me, lost as he was in an enormous ladder.

Elusive sensibility requires a thorough scrubbing before stepping into the sento's steaming tubs. It is the word "thorough" that the Japanese try to redefine.

The sento had a worrisome atmosphere about it, not a place to relax. There was no conversation. The bathers attacked themselves, soaping, shampooing and rinsing again and again. Washcloths were used with studied vehemence in every crevice of the body. The Japanese did not seem to be washing as much as polishing themselves. Hot foaming water rushed into the drains.

My son and I washed as best we knew how and rose to enter the large tub in the center of the room. The temperature of the water nearly flayed us. That we did not hop bowling from the bath was a sign of our intimidation. Soon afterward we made our merciful escape.

Later I recounted the experience to a Japanese friend. He sighed and said that he had not been to a sento in some time. His wife had discouraged him. She didn't think they were clean, he said.

JOSEPH LEVIN,
Geneva.
International Herald Tribune.

To inaugurate its centennial year, the International Herald Tribune is proud to announce

THE PARIS LIBERTY FLAME APPEAL

The July rededication of the Statue of Liberty in the New York harbor has focused new attention on the fact that the Statue was a gift to the United States from the people of France and that a broad cross section of the French public participated in the giving. A purely private organization, the Union Franco-Americaine was organized to raise the necessary funds and over 100,000 individual subscriptions were recorded from 181 towns throughout France. This collective outpouring of affection and goodwill from one people to another was truly unprecedented.

In therefore seemed natural to Americans then living in Europe to express their gratitude, and, in 1885, a group of them gave as a gift to the French people the reduced size replica of the Statue of Liberty which today stands in Paris on the Ile des Cygnes.

In this, the Statue of Liberty's centennial year, it seems appropriate that members and friends of the Franco-American community should make a similar gesture of gratitude and goodwill through an exciting project which has a similar symbolic importance: the creation of a new Paris Flame of Liberty, a striking public monument to be erected on a prominent site in Paris and consisting of a full-sized duplicate of the flame which now glitters atop the upraised arm of the New York Statue.

The International Herald Tribune, which entered its own one hundredth year in October of 1986, has decided to mark the conjunction of its own centennial with that of the Statue of Liberty by sponsoring an international fundraising appeal to make this project possible.

In 1985, when restoration of the Statue of Liberty was started in New York, Les Maitres Chamois, a group of

outstanding French artists, was asked to undertake the highly specialized work of building a new flame for the Statue, using a technique called "repoussé," identical to Benoit's original method. Today, Les Maitres Chamois are ready to begin work on a second such flame, a full-sized replica of the first — with the approval of the United States government and using the same molds that were created for the New York project. The duplicate flame will then be transported to France, where French officials have assured it a warm welcome at a prominent permanent site in Paris. There it will stand as a beautiful and highly visible monument, celebrating the spirit of Liberty and the spirit of international cooperation.

It is estimated that this project (including construction of the duplicate flame, transport and erection in Paris) will cost about U.S. \$400,000 — and this is the amount we are undertaking to raise. Working together with our co-sponsors, Kevin MacCarthy Associates, an international law firm located in New York City, the IHT has established a non-profit corporation, Franco-Americaine Liberty Fund, Inc. as well as a French "Association," Franco-Americaine Liberty Fund, to which tax deductible contributions can be made in both countries. We are pleased that the American Club of Paris has announced their full support and participation in this project.

Founded in Paris on October 4, 1867, the International Herald Tribune is the oldest American newspaper published

abroad. Ever mindful of our own deep Paris roots and of the warm relations we have enjoyed throughout the century with the people of France, we are proud to take the lead in this undertaking.

In an age which is too often characterized by rapid swings in popular emotion on both sides of the Atlantic, we feel it is important to reaffirm two truths which have stood the test of time: the fundamental value of Liberty in our way of life and government, and the enduring strength of Franco-American friendship.

The Franco-Americaine Liberty Fund welcomes contributions of any size and will acknowledge all gifts (unless otherwise instructed by the donors) by publishing periodic announcements listing the names of the contributors in the International Herald Tribune. The names of major donors will be inscribed on a plaque at the base of the monument.

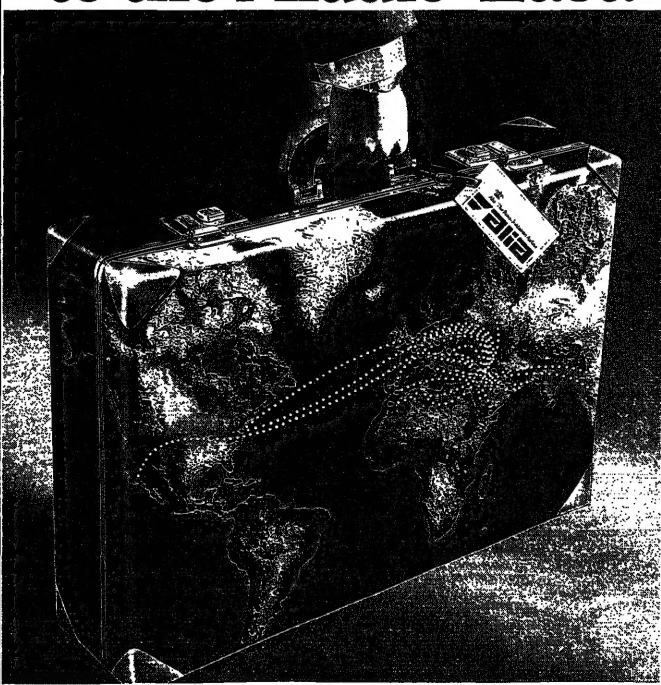
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ARTS / LEISURE

New York's Body Consciousness-Raising

NEW YORK—The best news is that American sportswear is back with a vengeance. Leaving aside the mad bubble—which, experts feel, will come and go before American designers get it right—a large number of designers showed 100 percent American clothes. After decades of Seventh Avenue aping Paris, a new generation is now standing on its own fashion feet.

Under the leadership of Calvin Klein and Ralph Lauren, houses

such as Perry Ellis, Donna Karan and Anne Klein brought back American sportswear with its own special identity. This meant the chic of a Katharine Hepburn in slacks and shirt, the naive wholesomeness of the girl next door plus the sophistication of simple cutters. To quote the late Perry Ellis: "There is an energy, an excitement that distinguishes (American fashion) from fashion anywhere in the world." He might have added "color," as these collections were far choicer than the vast gray scene

on the runways at European shows. The spring-summer collections were well-proportioned, with oiled shoulders, belted waists and a stronger sense of the body. Designers used finer fabrics with the accent on silks, chiffons and organzies, which softened the hard edge of sportswear. Even to demanding, culture-trained European eyes, the clothes were infinitely better made than in the past.

Karan keeps gaining ground on Seventh Avenue because, as Dawn Mello, Bergdorf Goodman's president, put it: "She continues to deliver what American women want—easy clothes which are at the same time sexy."

On the theme "Think Pink," Karan's collection, usually chic but stark and mostly gray jersey, turned out to be very sensual with pink crepe dominating. The long pink blazer was the signature piece of the collection. It went over everything—soft crepe pants, body-

suits and snappy, short swirling skirts. The feeling of luxury was overwhelming, with customers picking up where crepe and suede left off. This was sportswear done with a softer, sexier hand but always with the all-American touch.

At Perry Ellis's, things are in good hands, despite the death of the designer in May. The two now in charge, Patricia Pastor and Jed Kravitz, received a standing ovation for a soft and graceful collection. Very much in his spirit, but not quite up to his sparkle, this terribly safe collection lacked the element of risk and suspense that Ellis used to bring. But it is Pastor's and Kravitz's first collection and these two designers, who had worked with Ellis since he opened his house 10 years ago, had reason to be cautious.

The program was printed with illustrations of ostrich eggs, which turned out to be the major theme. From prints to jacquard sweaters, there were plenty of bird and egg motifs. Shapes were classic, with three options—a short skirt, pants or long, flowing skirt. With the colors, it was navy and gray with an occasional ostrich-egg white or robin's-egg blue. The pearl-covered sweaters tucked into flattering, flowing silk pants and the se-through blouses of ivory organza over navy silk pants were another instance of American sportswear softening up.

The Anne Klein collection, designed by Louis dell'Olio, was another interpretation of American sportswear, softened this time by lots of contrasting silks. Red and white, with an occasional navy, were used throughout. Padded pushers often replaced pants. As in many American collections, snug ballet tops were worn with just about everything, from lean skirts to flounced ones.

Geoffrey Beene is immensely respected because he has been doing

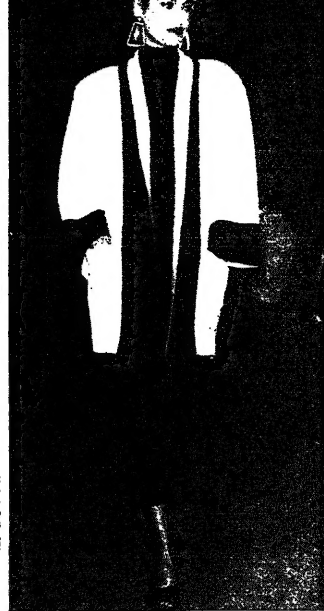


Donna Karan: sensual.

his own thing for years without worrying about the latest trends. His clothes are as close to American couture as one can hope to find; fabrics and workmanship are of the highest order.

This time, Beene loved the shirt shape, which he used for soft, unlined jackets made of men's shirting fabrics. The cropped bolero over a high, curvaceous midriff was an alternative to this. In general, his clothes were very short and body-conscious.

Beene said his inspiration was the dandy because "They broke the rules but picked up the pieces." Hence all the witty, starched wing-collar, lace cuffs and trompe l'oeil collars and ties.



Anne Klein: pedal-pushers.

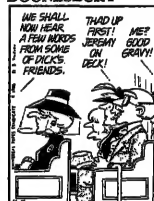


Geoffrey Beene: dandified.



Perry Ellis: prettified.

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NEW LOWS - 13			
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Cr Fletcher 94 (Heat)	7:58	14-01	191.00	190.00	190.00
Cr Northern 95 (Heat)	7:58	15-01	191.00	190.00	190.00
East 93 (Heat)	7:58	15-01	191.00	190.00	190.00
Irish 94 (Heat)	7:58	15-01	191.00	190.00	190.00
Italy 92	7:58	15-01	191.00	190.00	190.00

Newport/Win		Cowpen Heat		Heat Assist	
Cr 97 Yen	6:41	24-02	191.00	190.00	190.00
Cr Fletcher Aust/ Yen	6:41	24-02	191.00	190.00	190.00

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower Ahead of U.S. Holiday

NEW YORK — The dollar resumed its decline against most major currencies Monday in quiet trading, but dealers said that it found support at the low end of its recent range.

Currency markets were winding down for the U.S. Veterans Day holiday on Tuesday, they said.

"The dollar was very well supported at the 2.045-mark level, which is seen as the floor of the 2.045-2.075 range," said one dealer.

The dollar fell to 2.0450 Deutsche marks in New York, from 2.0595 DM at Friday's close.

Earlier in London, the dollar ended at 2.0455 Deutsche marks, well below Friday's close at 2.0635 DM.

Dealers said that there was a reluctance to buy dollars before

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	2.0455	-0.0180
Swiss franc	1.4810	-0.0010
French franc	6.5475	-0.0025
Italian lira	203.50	-0.10
Spanish peseta	166.65	-0.05
Portuguese escudo	200.48	-0.08
Japanese yen	163.75	-0.10
British pound	1.5475	-0.0025

Friday's reports on U.S. retail sales, producer prices and industrial production.

"But nobody wants to take a chance below 2.0450 marks," one U.S. dealer said.

The British pound closed ahead in London at \$1.4560, after Friday's \$1.4725. Sterling ended at 69.4 weighed against a basket of currencies, unchanged from Friday.

Earlier in New York, the pound ended at \$1.4590, from \$1.4510 on Friday.

Dealers said that there was a reluctance to buy dollars before

THE EUROMARKETS

Market Eases, Panic Selling of FRNs Abates

By Christopher Pizze

LONDON — The dollar-strapped floating-rate note market eased Monday after a nervous but generally quiet day's trading, dealers said.

However, prices were mainly above the lows, they said.

A dollar-strapped trader at a U.S. securities house commented, "At the moment the market just seems to be reflecting moves in Treasury securities. There's very little actual trading going on."

Prices ended 1/4 to 3/4 point easier after showing falls of 1/4 to 3/4 point in early trading, dealers said.

The floating-rate market mainly traded 5 to 8 basis points lower, but dealers said last week's panic selling by both professional and retail investors appeared to have dried up for the time being.

The head trader at one U.S. house said, "Things have calmed down over the weekend." He said

that Monday's falls basically represented the market's reaction to the U.S. Treasury's decision to raise the rate on the 10-year Treasury note.

However, prices were mainly above the lows, they said.

Last week FRNs fell sharply as paper paying the six-month, London interbank bid rate, Libid, or below met heavy selling from investors.

The \$600-million placing for Australia, which pays six-month, Libid flat, ended at around 99.095 percent compared with Friday's rate quotes of 99.145 percent. This is well outside the reported total fees of 60 basis points.

No new dollar-strapped or floating-rate issues were launched Monday, syndicate managers said that the contents of the minutes of September's meeting of the Federal Reserve Committee were an open question in both sectors.

Analysis said the minutes implied that the Fed was likely to tighten monetary policy if the M-2 and M-3 money supplies grow too rapidly.

In other New York closings,

the dollar slipped to 6.6890 French francs, from 6.7195; and to 1.6980 Swiss francs, from 1.7165.

Dealers in Europe said that the market was disappointed at the dollar's failure to break through the 2.07-DM level last week.

They said the dollar should hold in a trading range of about 2.04 to 2.07 DM this week until the release of Friday's data.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar fell to 2.0489 DM at Monday's closing in Frankfurt, from 2.0645 DM on Friday. In Paris, the U.S. currency dropped to 6.673 French francs from the Friday 6.738 francs.

In Zurich, the dollar was also off, to 1.7023 Swiss francs at Monday's close, from 1.7343 francs Friday.

Against the Japanese yen, the dollar fared better and ended down slightly at 162.65 yen, from Friday's 163.10 yen. (Reuters, UPI)

CBI Members Urge Britain To Join EMS

By Maggie McNeil

WASHINGTON — Government officials and grain exporters are concerned that the Soviet Union has not yet purchased any U.S. corn this autumn, despite a longstanding agreement to buy several million tons.

"We have not seen any signals of any upcoming purchases of U.S. grain," the head of U.S. operations for a major international grain exporting company said of the Soviet Union.

"We're completely at a loss as to what the Soviets are doing."

Under a five-year nonbinding agreement with the United States, its dominant supplier of coarse or feed grains, the Soviet Union agreed to buy a minimum of 4 million metric tons (4.4 million short tons) of U.S. grain.

Past Soviet purchases of American corn consistently have been above the minimum purchase level.

Last year, the third year of the agreement, Moscow purchased 6.8 million metric tons of U.S. corn.

But this year, it has not bought more since a 450,000-metric-ton purchase last spring.

"It's unusual to see the Soviet Union from the corn market this long," said an Agriculture Department analyst.

Corn for December delivery closed Friday at \$1.75 per bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade, unchanged from the previous Friday.

What agricultural experts are more worried about is that the Soviet Union shows no signs of entering the U.S. market anytime soon, when logically it should be doing so.

The Soviet Union normally begins buying large quantities in September, when U.S. prices are cheap after the harvest, and continues buying through the winter months.

Last year it bought 2.7 million metric tons in September, 19,000

U.S. Perplexed That Soviet Has Not Bought Corn

By Maggie McNeil

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metric tons in October and 1.2 million metric tons in November.

"The Soviet Union can't stay out of the U.S. corn market forever," said one Reagan administration source.

"The United States is about the only place to get corn in the world market during the winter."

Analysts cited a number of reasons for the absence, including confusing political signals between Washington and Moscow, a tight Soviet supply of hard currency and an continuing stalemate over new Soviet export contract terms.

"U.S.-Soviet relations are in such a bizarre mood right now that I doubt if they will buy anything from the U.S. anytime soon," said Laurie Lew, Soviet trade analyst for E.F. Hutton.

As for alternative coarse grain sources, U.S. officials said that East Europe and Canada may sell the Soviet Union 1 million to 2 million metric tons of barley each.

China has an arrangement to

provide 1.5 million metric tons of coarse grains and Argentina could provide as much as 4 million metric tons annually under a long-term agreement.

Moscow has bought "modest" quantities of European Community barley in the last few months and shipments of Argentine corn are to begin in March, one analyst said.

The outlook for Russian purchases of U.S. wheat, meanwhile, looks even bleaker, analysts said. The last significant Soviet purchase of U.S. wheat was more than a year ago and in the last full year of the U.S.-Soviet grain agreement, the Soviet Union has bought only a fraction of the 4-million metric tons of American wheat that it has agreed to buy.

But analysts said that the implications of the wheat standoff are less serious because the United States is only a minimal supplier of wheat to the Soviet Union.

TOYOTA: Trimming Costs, Seeking a Cut in Car Taxes

(Continued from first finance page)

chairman, in explaining the deal for government assistance. "We need cooperation between the private sector and the government."

Mr. Tani said that the EMS would lead to a cut in the maximum corporate tax rate from 54 percent to 34 percent. In addition, he said, Japan's customers are asking that user taxes that can amount to the cost of a new car over a nine-year period be trimmed fivefold to bring them in line with prevailing U.S. levels.

Despite the change in the currency value, Toyota's executives said that they still are having trouble finding qualified U.S. parts suppliers for the new assembly plant under construction near Georgetown, Kentucky.

The local content of the cars to be produced at the plant later in this decade will be only slightly more than 30 percent, compared with the current target of 60 percent, said Tatsuhiro Ohshima, an executive vice president of Toyota. The problem, he said, was that

many U.S. parts suppliers are not accustomed to the frequent model changes of the Japanese car companies.

"We compared the price of shipping from Japan to Kentucky with local producers in the Midwest and decided to use the one that was cheaper," Mr. Ohshima said in an interview at the company's headquarters in Toyota City, Japan.

Even at 150 yen to the dollar, he said, the final content only came to "a percent or two" above 50 percent when all the buying decisions were made.

The use of imported parts in Japanese-owned assembly plants in the United States has drawn protests from U.S. parts suppliers and has become a sore point in trade negotiations between the two countries.

Mr. Ohshima said Toyota was eager to use local suppliers, but that when it comes to the question of appearance changes were included, U.S. companies were "not competitive" with Japanese suppliers.

despite the added shipping expense from Japan.

However, Toyota officials took sharp issue with charges in the United States that the Japanese car companies are encouraging suppliers in their "family" of companies to locate near their new U.S. plants.

"We are not encouraging them or discouraging them," said Eiji Toyoda, the chairman of Toyota and a nephew of the company's founder. "We tell them they may fail."

With the change in the yen blunting the cost advantage in the United States and with the quality gap closing, Toyota executives say they are searching for new ways to make their cars more appealing.

"U.S. cars are rather high in quality now and we are faced with a serious problem," said Shirochiro Toyoda, president of the company and another member of the founding family.

Traders Expect Better '87 Crop Of Brazil Coffee

By Christopher Pizze

LONDON — The London commodity traders E.D. & F. Man said Monday that Brazil's 1987-88 coffee crop had surpassed the 1986-87 crop, and could reach 36 million bags.

Their latest review of the world coffee market, the traders said, market sentiment still was governed by events in Brazil.

But analysts said that the implications of the wheat standoff are less serious because the United States is only a minimal supplier of wheat to the Soviet Union.

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Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1000 Low High Low High 4 P.M. CLOSING

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GARFIELD

© 1990 Jim Davis

Panel 1: Garfield is sitting at a desk with a typewriter, looking at a plate of lasagna. Odie is standing next to him, looking at the lasagna.

Panel 2: Garfield is typing on the typewriter, and a large "BOOP" sound effect is shown.

Panel 3: Garfield is looking at the lasagna with a thoughtful expression, with a thought bubble above him that says "BUSINESS LUNCH".

CH

Thus, 10 N-B7ch; QcN1; 11 BxQ, B-N5ch; 12 N-Q4 BxNch; 13 QxN, NxQ; 14 KxN, N-B3 throws Black into a pawn-down end game.

Lief tried to offer an olive branch with 10 QcP, but Litvinchuk kept his counterattack veiled with 12...Rh3.

[illegible]

SPORTS

Challenger New Zealand Takes Over 1st

By Ruth Youngblood
United Press International
FREMANTLE, Australia — New Zealand's Chris Dickson, skipper of the New Zealand Yacht Club's America II, won the first place in the America's Cup challenger series.

At 10:50, skipper Chris Dickson, 32, sailed his 115-ton America II to take possession of first place in the America's Cup challenger series.

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Montana Returns, Cards Suffer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO — Eight weeks after back surgery that was expected to end his professional football career, San Francisco quarterback Joe Montana put on a show Sunday.

Montana threw three touchdowns passes of 45, 40 and 44 yards to wide receiver Jerry Rice in a 41-17 National Football League victory over the Los Angeles Rams. With the triumph, the 29-year-old Montana moved to 11th place in the league's all-time passing yards list.

Montana's return to the field was a surprise to many. He had been expected to retire after his surgery. But he has shown that he is still a warrior.

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Coach Bill Walsh was delighted with Montana's return to the field. He said that Montana's return was a testament to his resilience.

Montana's return to the field was a surprise to many. He had been expected to retire after his surgery. But he has shown that he is still a warrior.

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VANTAGE POINT/Peter Alfano
Reflections on the Cusp of the Seasons

NEW YORK — In college games around the country, the sound of basketball thumping and sneakers squeaking can again be heard as preseason practice is underway. As the leaves fall, hopeful college football teams make their way to the field.

For college football, the season is just beginning. It's a time of hope and anticipation.

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SCOREBOARD

Football

Selected U.S. Team Standings

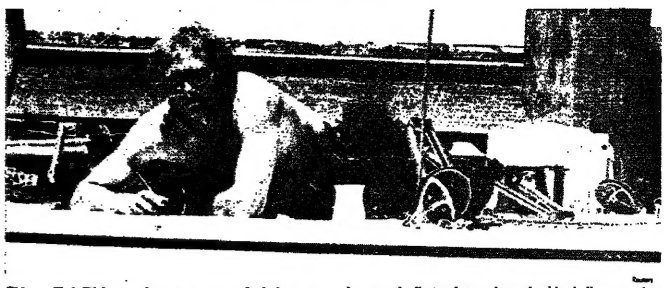
Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
American	1	0	0	10	0
Canterbury	1	0	0	10	0
Edinburgh	1	0	0	10	0
London	1	0	0	10	0
Osaka	1	0	0	10	0
San Francisco	1	0	0	10	0
Seattle	1	0	0	10	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	10	0
Washington	1	0	0	10	0
Winnipeg	1	0	0	10	0
Yukon	1	0	0	10	0

NFL Standings

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
American	1	0	0	10	0
Canterbury	1	0	0	10	0
Edinburgh	1	0	0	10	0
London	1	0	0	10	0
Osaka	1	0	0	10	0
San Francisco	1	0	0	10	0
Seattle	1	0	0	10	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	10	0
Washington	1	0	0	10	0
Winnipeg	1	0	0	10	0
Yukon	1	0	0	10	0

Final CFL Standings

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
American	1	0	0	10	0
Canterbury	1	0	0	10	0
Edinburgh	1	0	0	10	0
London	1	0	0	10	0
Osaka	1	0	0	10	0
San Francisco	1	0	0	10	0
Seattle	1	0	0	10	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	10	0
Washington	1	0	0	10	0
Winnipeg	1	0	0	10	0
Yukon	1	0	0	10	0



Skipper Chris Dickson—in a rare moment of relative repose—between the first and second round-robin challenger series.

Fleet's Youngest Skipper Runs a Tight Ship

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service
FREMANTLE, Australia — At 25, New Zealand's Chris Dickson is the youngest, least experienced 12-meter skipper in the America's Cup trials. He's not worried, racing against the world's best.

Dickson's blue eyes brighten under a map of the world. He's a young man with a lot of energy and a lot of talent.

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